

1983 Introduction to Alaska

BOREAL INSTITUTE

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THE COVER: Margaret Ibbotson sets up camp along the riverbank in the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary on the west side of Cook Inlet. Many photographers visit the sanctuary where a large concentration of brown bears may be found feeding on migrating salmon near the mouth of the McNeil River.

(John and Margaret Ibbotson©)



Dramatic contrasts of the Great Land are evident as modern steel and glass buildings rise to overshadow small frame houses of Anchorage's earlier days.

(John and Margaret Ibbotson©)



Lights are muted when it's noon at far north Nuiqsut and the wind chill factor is 85° below zero. This community of 208 people in the Colville River delta of the Arctic was resettled after passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971, and new houses were built.

(Clark Mishler, Courtesy of Sohio)

It takes time to get to know a person or a place. The more complex and diverse the subject, the harder it is to get to know it. That's the problem with trying to tell someone about Alaska — there's too much of it. Too much size, scope, complexity, and diversity to be rolled into a neat package one can study and understand.

Before you can decide you want to get to know someone better, you must meet them — usually via an introduction by a third party. Our task is to show you in this brief introduction enough of Alaska to encourage you to get to know it — to develop a relationship with it, if you will. In seeing a few of the extremes (and it is a land of extremes) perhaps you can realize the vastness that is the state. It's a vastness not only of size, but of cultures, economics, history, people, opportunities, beauty, and all other aspects that characterize a geographical entity.

Alaska is far, yet near. In miles it is distant from the rest of the United States. Yet it's close enough to be a few days' drive or a few hours' flight from anywhere in the Lower 48. Alaska's major cities are much the same as cities anywhere else in the country. As you move away from the population centers, however, you encounter ways of living totally foreign from what most Americans know.

The delicate and beautiful wild flower grows alongside a savage, and equally beautiful, wild river. Grizzlies and mountain sheep feed peacefully, seemingly oblivious of the busload of tourists barely a stone's throw away. Alaskans

feed their souls on the grandeur of the state and their bodies with the bounty of the land and the waters. The musher guides his dog sled in the shadow of the satellite receiving station — both important tools in modern Alaska.

While there are many opportunities in the state, it's no place for those looking for work. Jobs can be hard to find, and the waiting is expensive. Many have run out of money while waiting for the high-paying jobs they had heard about.

In these pages we present only a glimpse into the 49th State. The few extremes that follow hint at the wonders of Alaska. We've provided the introduction and some suggestions on how to follow up on

it. If you decide that Alaska is a place you would like to know better, it's up to you to pursue it. The task is large and will take some time. Enjoy it.

Tom Hesham
Editor

City	Population	City	Population	City	Population	City	Population
Chitina	105	Fort Yukon	619	Kotlik	293	Platinum	55
Kiachak	438	Galena	765	Kotzebue	2,054	Point Hope	464
Kiak	197	Gambell	445	Koyuk	188	Port Alexander	86
Kutan	169	Golovin	87	Koyukuk	98	Port Heiden	92
Lakanuk	522	Goodnews Bay	168	Kupreanof	47	Port Lions	215
Leknagik	154	Grayling	209	Kwethluk	454	Quinhagak	412
Ilakaket	163	Haines	993	Larsen Bay	168	Ruby	197
Imbler	192	Holy Cross	241	Manokotak	294	Russian Mission	169
Naktuvuk Pass	203	Homer	2,209	McGrath	355	Saint Marys	382
Ninchorage	173,017	Hoonah	680	Mekoryuk	160	Saint Michael	239
Anderson	517	Hooper Bay	627	Mountain Village	583	Saint Paul	551
Angoon	465	Houston	370	Napakiaik	262	Sand Point	625
Eniak	341	Hughes	73	Napaskiak	244	Savoonga	491
Envik	114	Huslia	188	Nenana	470	Scammon Bay	251
Enmoutluak	219	Hydaburg	298	New Stuyahok	331	Selawik	361
Ennarrow	2,207	Juneau	19,528	Newtok	131	Seldovia	479
Ennethel	3,576	Kake	555	Nightmute	119	Seward	1,843
Ennavig Mission	138	Kaktovik	165	Nikolai	91	Shageluk	131
Ennuckland	177	Kalskag, Lower	246	Nome	2,301	Shaktolik	164
Ennhefornak	230	Kalskag, Upper	129	Nondalton	173	Sheldon Point	103
Ennhevak	466	Kaltag	247	Noorvik	492	Shishmaref	394
Ennathbaluk	105	Kasaan	318	North Pole	724	Shungnak	202
Ennarks Point	79	Kenai	4,324	Nuiqsut	208	Sitka	7,803
Ennordova	1,879	Ketchikan	7,198	Nulato	350	Skagway	768
Ennraig	527	Kiana	345	Old Harbor	340	Soldotna	2,320
Enneering	150	King Cove	460	Ouzinkie	173	Stebbins	331
Ennelta Junction	945	Kivalina	241	Palmer	2,141	Tanana	388
Ennillingham	1,563	Klawock	318	Pelican	180	Teller	212
Enniodede	139	Kobuk	62	Petersburg	2,821	Tenakee Springs	138
Ennagle	110	Kodiak	4,746	Pilot Station	325	Togiak	470
Ennek	228					Toksook Bay	333
Ennkwok	77					Tuluksak	236
Ennlim	211					Tununak	298
Ennmonak	567					Unalakleet	623
Ennairbanks	22,645					Unalaska	1,322
Ennortuna Ledge	261					Valdez	3,079





Anchorage has grown from a tent city along Ship Creek in 1915 into the state's shipping, supply, and commercial center, with a population of 173,000 sprawled across the bowl bounded by the scenic Chugach Mountains on the east and the waters of Cook Inlet.

(Third Eye Photography)



Juneau, Alaska's capital since 1906, is the scenic home of nearly 20,000 people. Mount Juneau juts 3,600 feet above this city where politics, fishing, tourism, and commerce play major roles. (Mark Kelley)



At Kotlik (pop. 293) on Norton Sound, on Alaska's Bering Sea coast, water for drinking and cooking is hauled in winter in ice-block form from a nearby stream. (Jim Rearden, Staff)

SOUTHEASTERN — Protruding from the southeast corner of the state is Alaska's Panhandle, a land of lush northern rain forests that stretch up mountainsides then dip to water's edge. Barren ice fields extend for miles, and huge glaciers feed directly into salt water. Some folks dub Southeast the "banana belt," and, indeed, winters here are gentle by Alaska standards. The mild, wet climate (annual rainfall: 26 to 227 inches) is ideal for timber growth. Tongass National Forest, 17 million acres which encompass most of Southeast, produces some 600 million board feet per year. But water is the dominant feature of the Panhandle. Alexander Archipelago, with its 1,000 islands, makes Southeast a recreational boater's and fisherman's paradise. Marine ferries — not roads — connect the towns and villages. Totem poles and other compelling symbols attest to strong Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian influence and serve as reminders that Southeast was homeland to the Indian cultures long before Western explorers arrived.

SOUTHCENTRAL/GULF COAST — Curving 650 miles north and west from the Panhandle, this region flanks some of the highest mountains in North America and reaches into the Gulf of Alaska to include Kodiak Island. Kodiak is home port for one of the world's most lucrative fisheries — salmon, shrimp, crab, and halibut. The Gulf Coast shows tremendous geographic diversity — fertile river valleys, forbidding mountain ranges, volcanoes, glaciers, islands, and tidal variations up to 34 feet. Center of attention is Cook Inlet, capped by Anchorage, the state's largest city. Founded in 1915, Anchorage (pop. 173,000) has grown over the years to become the shipping, supply, and financial center for Alaska and the corporate headquarters for the petroleum industry.

ALASKA PENINSULA/ALEUTIAN ISLANDS — "Where the sea breaks its back" is one description of the 1,100-mile chain of islands that extends in an arc off Alaska's southwestern corner. The Aleutians endure some of the worst weather in the world — impenetrable fog; rain, sleet, snow whipped horizontal by williwaw winds;

and seas that challenge even the canniest mariners. Sparsely inhabited by humans, these lush volcanic islands are home to staggering numbers of sea lions, sea otters, and birds.

The Alaska Peninsula, at the eastern head of the Aleutian Chain, boasts Katmai National Park and Preserve, where the Valley of 10,000 Smokes gives



The Aghileen Pinnacles near Cold Bay, at the end of the Alaska Peninsula, are among the most dramatic spires in Alaska. The 4,800-foot pinnacles straddle the Izembek-Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuges' boundary. In the background are Pavlof Sister (L) and Pavlof; the latter peak has erupted intermittently during the past two years.

(John Sarvis)

The Six Alaskas

Half a dozen regions, each unique, each dramatically different, together form the vast world of the 49th state.

vidence of the area's violent volcanic past. The peninsula also supports some of the finest game hunting in the state.

BERING SEA COAST — This is usually "village Alaska," with more eskimos (about 18,000) than any other region of the state. Often called Western Alaska, this



122,000-square-mile region reaches north from Bristol Bay to the Arctic Circle and includes the massive Yukon-Kuskokwim deltas, the Seward Peninsula, and the Bering Sea islands. The delta country is a watery world, with huge runs of salmon, vast numbers of summer nesting birds, and sweeping expanses of treeless tundra. It is the home of the Yup'ik Eskimo, who blend ancestral and modern lifestyles. The minerals-rich Seward Peninsula has long attracted prospectors. Discovery of gold on the beaches at Nome triggered a stampede at the turn of the century, and today gold once again is a mainstay of Nome's economy.

THE GREAT INTERIOR — This vast land between the mountains — the Brooks Range to the north and Alaska Range on the south — sprawls over 166,000 square miles. A country of extremes, the Interior braces itself each year for temperatures that can drop to 70 below zero in winter then soar above 100° in summer. During the long, dark winter, days can be counted in minutes. Summer's almost 24-hour daylight inspires furiously paced work and play. Dissecting the Interior are the Yukon River and its three main tributaries: the Porcupine, Tanana, and Koyukuk. These waterways, along with the Kuskokwim to the southwest, provided coastal peoples and early-day explorers with their first means of access into the Interior. Fairbanks (pop. 22,645), the region's commercial center, sprang up overnight when gold was discovered nearby. Other minerals lie buried beneath Interior's forested foothills and alpine tundra.



THE ARCTIC — North of the Brooks Range and south of the ice-choked Arctic Ocean lies a flat coastal plain commonly known as the North Slope. The waters of this region are frozen for seven to eight months of the year. Dotting the landscape in summer are thousands of nameless lakes and ponds, the result of a slight thawing in the permafrost. Nesting area for millions of birds, the North Slope is home to larger animals as well. Barren Ground caribou roam the tundra, and seal-eating polar bears occasionally venture as far as 100 miles inland. Inupiat Eskimo, whose traditional culture is superbly adapted to harsh Arctic life, live in villages along the coast. Barrow (pop. 2,200) is the largest of these. In 1968, discovery of huge oil and gas reserves at Prudhoe Bay brought the trans-Alaska pipeline and millions of dollars to the North Slope. Exploratory drilling in the Beaufort Sea, which Inupiat fear will endanger the bowhead whale, may bring a further petroleum bonanza.

More than 80,000 acres of land in the Delta area in Interior Alaska are being cleared and converted to farms like this one, part of the state's ambitious Delta Agricultural Project. Many of the farmers are trying to grow barley, but late plantings and poor weather have resulted in disappointing harvests. In 1982 farmers planted between 6,800 and 7,000 acres in barley, about half the acreage planted in 1981. The agricultural project, started in 1978, is divided into 36 farms. Oats, wheat, rapeseed, and livestock also are being raised on the land. (Miki Collins)

Barrow, the largest Eskimo community in the United States — and also the northernmost settlement of any size in the Arctic — is a fast-changing village. Headquarters for the North Slope Borough, Barrow has become a focal point of Natives-rights action and an increasingly popular tourist destination. (Lael Morgan, Staff)



Drying on racks on the beach, the bounty of Bering Sea fishermen is covered with Visqueen to protect it from the rain at Tanunak, a village on Nelson Island near Bethel, in the far southwestern corner of Alaska. Snow machines parked nearby are winter's most common means of transportation in Bush Alaska. (Polly Walter, Staff)



In Arctic Alaska the ancient Inupiat culture is alive and well. Modern schoolchildren are taught stories, songs, and dances of their people. Revered elders such as these at Barrow beat out electrifying rhythms on skin drums made of seal or walrus intestine stretched taut over a wooden hoop. (Lael Morgan, Staff)



The tattooed hands of an Eskimo woman at Gambell on Saint Lawrence Island attest to the ancient cultures and customs still visible in modern Alaska. Most Saint Lawrence Islanders are Siberian Yup'iks, geographically (if not politically) close to the Eskimos of Russia's Chukotka Peninsula. (Chlaus Lotscher)

The Old and the New

In this new-old land, ancient cultures and modern industry exist side by side.



Gustavus in Southeastern Alaska may be a small community but it has a jet airstrip for planes that serve Glacier Bay National Park, where a spectacular 3,328,000-acre world of glaciers, mountains, sea, islands, and icebergs provides a glimpse into the Ice Age. (Ernest Manewal)



Old and new inhabitants of the Arctic coexist peacefully as a herd of caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) trots across the tundra in the shadow of the oil pipeline near Prudhoe Bay. Fears that the pipeline would be detrimental to the migration patterns of these nomadic mammals seem to have been put to rest as the numbers of the northern herds continue to increase. (Carl Marhon)



Moses M. Whitman, Jr., looks as though life is indeed enjoyable at Mekoryuk, a village of 160 on Nunivak Island in the Bering Sea. Chances are that young Moses someday will attend college or a technical school and perhaps return to his home village. (Alissa Crandall)



The bull moose, largest member of the deer family, often weighs more than a thousand pounds and is found throughout most of Alaska. The prime age for bulls like this one at Denali National Park ranges from 6 to 12 years.

(Helen Rhode)

The tiny collared pika, a member of the rabbit family weighing only four to eight ounces, must remain alert to escape becoming a meal for a weasel or a bird of prey.

(Helen Rhode)



The colorful forget-me-not (*Myosotis alpestris*) is the official state flower of Alaska.

(Jim Shives)

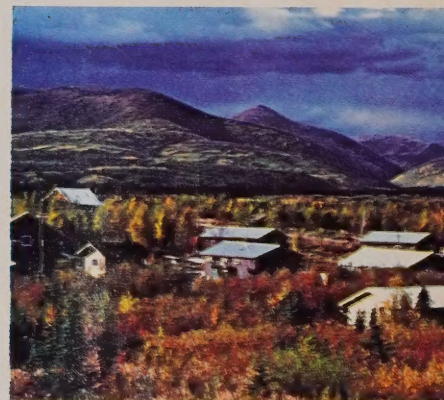


The Large and the Small

In a land of superlatives, where man's creations soar, the spectacular comes in all sizes.



A stately bull caribou is a miniature silhouette against the vast backdrop of Mount McKinley, at 20,320 feet the highest mountain on the continent. (D.E. Luthy)



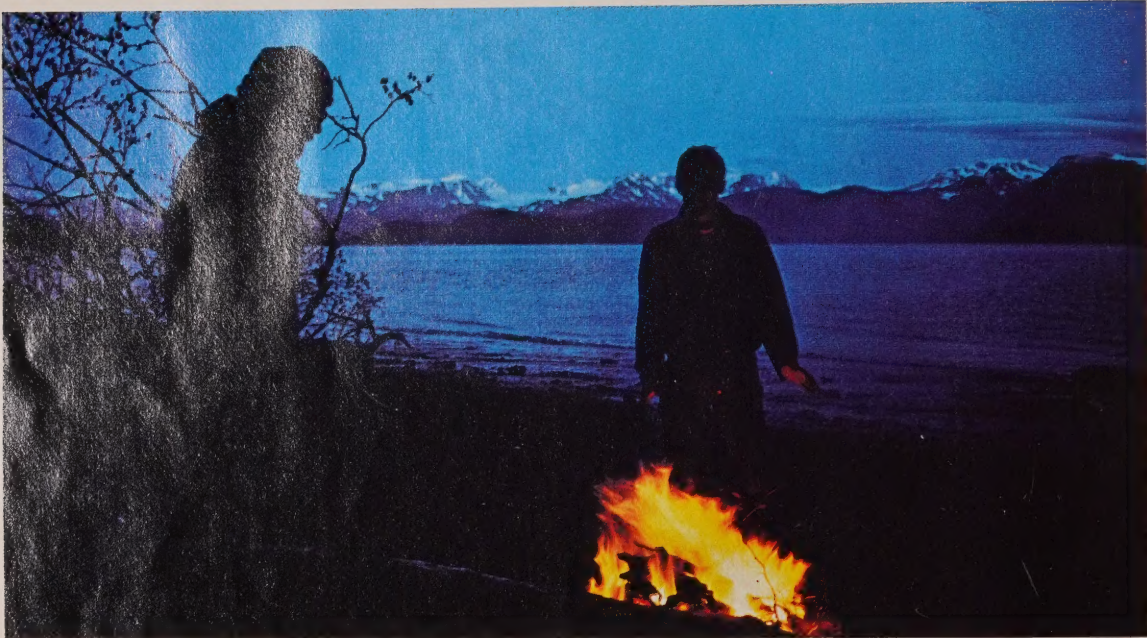
Late summer's cold nights have already touched the landscape with gold at Kaltag, a village of about 250 people on the Yukon River in Alaska's Great Interior. In Bush Alaska it is easy to feel as if time has been turned back to a more peaceful era. (John D. Lyle)



Dick Quinn reaches a high lookout above Kenai Lake on the Kenai Peninsula in Southcentral Alaska. (Hal Neace)

Alaska's People— Living, Working, Enjoying

Ask a random group of Alaskans what word describes their state and you'll hear "exciting," "different," and "magnificent." Alaska's citizens are as diverse as their backgrounds and their goals, but they share a common spirit, founded in appreciation of their heritage and free lifestyles.



Campers enjoy the cheer and comfort of a blazing campfire on the scenic Kachemak Bay beach at Homer in Southcentral Alaska. Peaks and glaciers of the Kenai Mountains are visible across the bay. (Chlaus Lotscher)



A fish buyer on the Kenai Peninsula loads salmon caught by a local drift gill-netter onto a truck for shipment to a nearby processing plant. Lower Cook Inlet, the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound hold a wealth of marine resources. The Kachemak Bay estuary near the end of the Kenai Peninsula has been called the richest bay in the world in terms of marine life. (Staff)



Brenda Takak, originally from Chignik on the Alaska Peninsula, works in the medical records office of the Public Health Service in Sitka in Southeastern Alaska. (Ernest Manewal)

Children and their pets bespeak a universal simplicity. At Clarks Point near Dillingham on Bristol Bay it's a tossup who's more delighted — Andrea Javier (L) and Esther Gardner, or their contented dog and cat. (Lael Morgan, Staff)



When the berries are ripe it's time to relax and let the rest of the world go by, as far as Jonathan Hawley of Kivalina is concerned. His village is on the edge of the Chukchi Sea in Alaska's western Arctic. (Mary Couche)



It's not the gold "so much as just finding the gold," wrote Robert Service half a century ago, and it's just as true today. The search goes on in earnest among Alaska's many serious miners and just for fun among visitors who try for the unique thrill that comes from discovering colors in the pan. This woman is trying her luck in Crow Creek at Girdwood, a small community south of Anchorage on Turnagain Arm. (Third Eye Photography)



A maze of masts marks Kodiak's busy harbor, home port of one of the state's huge fisheries. (Lorin Mannella)



The massive peaks of the Alaska Range in the Great Interior form a backdrop for a flock of sandhill cranes (*Grus canadensis*), long-legged, long-necked wading birds whose haunting call rides with them on updrafts of the wilderness winds. (Rick McIntyre)



A pleasure boat stops near the saltwater terminus of Riggs Glacier in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve to watch the explosive impact of huge walls of ice which, undermined by the tidewater's constant movement, continually calve from the glacier's face and crash violently into the sea.

(Shelley Schneider)



Alaska Lumber & Pulp, a Japanese-owned mill at Silver Bay, five miles east of Sitka in Southeastern Alaska, opened in 1959 for the production of dissolving pulp used for rayon products, cellophane, and camera film. (Ernest Manewal)

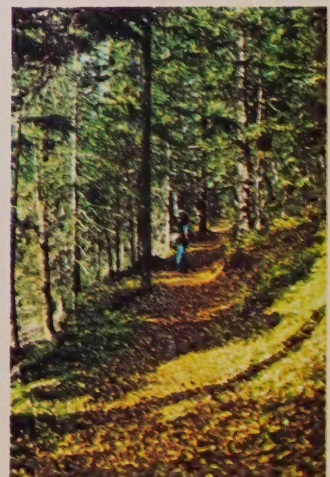
Serenity—Activity

The tranquillity of millions of acres of uninhabited land gives way to encroaching decibels of twentieth century society. The noise of modern life surrenders to overwhelming miles of unspoiled magnificence. Nature prevails with its inimitable peace, its unpredictable moods.



A low winter sun illuminates a frozen still life at Portage Lake in Southcentral Alaska. Despite the serenity of the scene, danger lurks for the unwary, as unpredictable movement of the glacier can exert tons of pressure at any moment, causing shifting among the icebergs and fractures in the lake's surface. (Third Eye Photography)

Logging truck rumbles along gravel road near Thorne Bay, Prince of Wales Island, a focal point of logging activities in the state. Thorne Bay is Alaska's largest logging camp. (Rollo Pool)



Solitude and beauty surround a fall hiker on the Johnson Pass trail five miles from Moose Pass on Southcentral's Kenai Peninsula. Even within Alaska's major cities, such peace and seclusion are only minutes away. (Meg Jensen)

Miscellaneous Facts and Figures

Average Living Costs from Ketchikan to Barrow

	U.S. Average	Southeast	Southcentral/ Gulf Coast	Aleutians	Interior	Bering Sea	Arctic
FOOD, cost for one week at home for family of four w/elementary schoolchildren	\$74.40 (4/82)	\$93.62 (3/82)	\$76.67 (3/82)	\$95.84 (6/82)	\$84.74 (3/82)	\$154.27 (3/82)	
GASOLINE 55-gallon drum		\$85.25 (3/82)	\$87.10 (6/82)		\$83.97 (3/82)	\$96.25 (3/82)	\$188.40 (6/82)
HEATING OIL 55-gallon drum		\$70.40 (3/82)	\$80.50 (6/82)		\$67.47 (3/82)	\$90.20 (3/82)	\$156.20 (6/82)
HOUSING, for a single family residence		\$100,000* (6/82)	\$147,000* (1/82)	\$64,400**	\$110,107* (2/82)	\$61,040**	\$64,400**
TAXES, for city and borough (Alaska has no state income tax)		2½ % sales Ketchikan	none Anchorage	2% sales Sand Point	none Fairbanks	3% sales Nome	6% sales/ use Barrow

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME for families of four

Alaska, with \$31,037, had the highest estimated median income in fiscal year 1982, 39% higher than the U.S. average.

*Average market price of a 1,500-square-foot private home, including land.

**Cost of a 768-square-foot pre-cut home includes freight, labor, foundation, plumbing and heating, but not land.

The experts estimate that Alaska produced 100,000 to 150,000 ounces of gold in 1981. The price of gold on January 1, 1981, was \$594 an ounce on the U.S. free market.

Petroleum revenues of \$3.9 billion will comprise 89% of Alaska's state government unrestricted general fund revenues in fiscal year 1982. Alaska is the second largest oil producing state in the nation.

Government, including the military, provides about 40% of all the jobs in Alaska.

The median age in Alaska is 26.1 years.

The Arctic tern has one of the longest migrations of any species. Some individual birds that breed in the arctic have been found wintering in the Antarctic, a 20,000-mile round trip.

Air taxis are based in more than 100 Alaska communities. For current information on air taxi operators, contact the Alaska Air Carriers Association, Inc., Box 6469, Anchorage 99502.

The longest river is the Yukon, which runs 1,933 miles from its headwaters in Yukon Territory to where it empties into the Bering Sea; 1,400 of those miles are in Alaska.

Alaska's big exports, according to the International Trade Administration, are fish, timber, and tourism. Japan was the state's largest customer for exports in 1979, taking \$344 million worth of fish and \$236 million worth of timber.

For more Alaska facts from A to Z, purchase *THE ALASKA ALMANAC — Facts About Alaska*, a compendium of information on the entire state. The newly revised edition is available from the editors of all the informative Northland publications — *ALASKA*® magazine, *The MILEPOST*®, *The ALASKA JOURNAL*®, and *ALASKA GEOGRAPHIC*®. For a copy of *THE ALASKA ALMANAC*®, send \$4.95 (\$5.95 in Canada) plus \$1 postage and handling, to Alaska Northwest Publishing Company, Box 4-EEE, Anchorage 99509.

Information Sources

Agriculture: State Division of Agriculture, Box 1088, Palmer 99645; Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska, Fairbanks 99701.

Business: Department of Commerce & Economic Development, Division of Economic Enterprise, Pouch EE, Juneau 99811; State Chamber of Commerce, 310 Second Street, Juneau 99801.

Education: Department of Education, Pouch F, Juneau 99811; U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Box 3-8000, Juneau 99802.

Health: Department of Health and Social Services, Pouch H, Juneau 99811.

Housing: Alaska State Housing Authority, Box 80, Anchorage 99510.

Hunting and Fishing

Regulations: Department of Fish & Game, Subport Building, Juneau 99801.

Job Opportunities: State Employment Service, Box 3-7000, Juneau 99811.

Labor: Department of Labor, Box 1149, Juneau 99811.

Land: Division of Forest, Land & Water Management, 941 East Dowling Road, Anchorage 99502; U.S. Bureau of Land Management, 701 C Street, P.O. Box 13, Anchorage 99513.

Mileages

Highway Mileages

Chicago, Illinois
Los Angeles, California
New York, New York
Seattle, Washington

To Anchorage

3,927
3,629
4,347
2,460

To Fairbanks

3,804
3,506
4,645
2,361

Anchorage
Dawson Creek, British Columbia
Delta Junction
Denali Park
Fairbanks
Haines
Haines Junction, Yukon

—
1,640
338
237
358
785
626

Air Mileages

London, England
Paris, France
Tokyo, Japan
Moscow, USSR

4,490
4,706
3,460
5,282

Alaska's Ten Tallest Mountains

Mountain	Region	Summit
McKinley	Interior	20,320 feet (6,194 meters)
Saint Elias*	Southeast	18,008 feet (5,489 meters)
Foraker	Interior	17,400 feet (5,304 meters)
Blackburn	Gulf Coast	16,523 feet (5,036 meters)
Bona	Gulf Coast	16,421 feet (5,005 meters)
Sanford	Gulf Coast	16,237 feet (4,949 meters)
Vancouver*	Southeast	15,700 feet (4,785 meters)
Churchill	Gulf Coast	15,638 feet (4,766 meters)
Fairweather*	Southeast	15,300 feet (4,663 meters)
Hubbard*	Southeast	15,015 feet (4,577 meters)

*On border between Alaska and Canada.

Newspapers and Periodicals

(Rates shown are subject to change.)

ALASKA FISHERMAN'S JOURNAL, 1115 HW 46th Street, Seattle, WA 98107. Monthly. Rates, 12 issues (plus 4 of *Ocean Leader*): surface mail, U.S., \$15; first-class, U.S. \$26; Canada and Mexico, \$18; airmail outside North America, \$58.

ALASKA GEOGRAPHIC®, Box 4-EEE, Anchorage 99509. Quarterly. Annual rates, including membership in The Alaska Geographic Society: \$30; outside the U.S., \$34.

The ALASKA JOURNAL®, Box 4-EEE, Anchorage 99509. Quarterly. Annual rates: \$16; outside the U.S., \$20.

ALASKA JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND PACIFIC RIM REPORTER, 115 L Street, Suite 5, Anchorage 99501. Weekly. Rates: 1 year, \$49; 2 years, \$90.

ALEUTIAN EAGLE, P.O. Box 287, Dutch Harbor 99692. Biweekly. Rates: 6 months, \$15; 1 year, \$25.

THE ALL-ALASKA WEEKLY, P.O. Box 970, Fairbanks 99707. Weekly. Second-class rates: 3 months, \$5.50; 6 months, \$11; 1 year, \$20.

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS, 200 Potter Drive, Pouch 6616, Anchorage 99510. Daily including Sunday. Monthly rates: Anchorage home delivery, \$3.25; second-class mail rate, \$10.95.

THE ANCHORAGE TIMES, 820 Fourth Avenue, P.O. Box 40, Anchorage 99510. Daily including Sunday. Monthly rates: Anchorage home delivery, \$4.75; via mail daily, \$8.25; Sundays, \$4.75. Inquire for out-of-state rates.

BERING SEA FISHERMAN, 305 West Third Avenue, Anchorage 99501. One-year subscription, \$10.

THE BERING STRAIGHTS, P.O. Box 968, Nome 99762. Weekly. Annual rates: \$25; first class, \$45.

CHEECHAKO NEWS, P.O. Drawer O, Kenai 99611. Weekly. Annual second-class rate: \$15.

CHUGIAK-EAGLE RIVER STAR, P.O. Box 1007, Eagle River 99577. Weekly. Rates: 6 months, \$6.50; 1 year, \$12.75; first-class mail, 6 months, \$13.

COPPER VALLEY NEWS, P.O. Box 233, Copper Center 99573. Bimonthly. Yearly rate: \$12.

CORDOVA TIMES, P.O. Box 200, Cordova 99574. Weekly. Annual second-class rate: \$30.

DAILY SITKA SENTINEL, P.O. Box 799, Sitka 99835. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. In Sitka: 3 months, \$16; 6 months, \$28; 1 year, \$50. Inquire for mailed subscription rates.

THE DELTA PAPER, P.O. Box 988, Delta Junction 99737. Weekly. Rates: \$1.10 weekly first-class. Inquire for out-of-town rates.

FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER, Box 710, Fairbanks 99707. Daily except Sunday. Annual rates: second-class mail, \$131.75 in Alaska. Inquire for rates outside Alaska.

THE FRONTIERSMAN, P.O. Box D, Palmer 99645. Weekly. Annual second-class rates in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, \$12.50; elsewhere, \$20.

GREAT LANDER SHOPPING NEWS, 3110 Spenard Road, Anchorage 99503. Weekly. Free in distribution area. Annual mail rate: third-class, \$20.

HOMER NEWS, P.O. Box 254, Homer 99603. Weekly. Annual rates: within Kenai Peninsula Borough, \$24; elsewhere, second-class \$32, first-class \$54.

INUVIK DRUM, P.O. Box 2660, Inuvik, NWT, Canada X0E 0T0. Weekly. Annual rates: north of 60° latitude, \$20; south of 60° latitude, \$30.

JUNEAU EMPIRE, 235 Second Street, Juneau 99801. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. Rates: Juneau, 1 month, \$5.25; 1 year, \$63; elsewhere, 1 month, \$7.10.

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KODIAK DAILY MIRROR, P.O. Box 1307, Kodiak 99615. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. Second-class rates: 1 year, state and local, \$58; out-of-state, \$84.

KUSKO COURIER, McGrath 99627. Inquire for rates.

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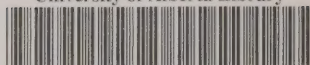
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